GLASS AND PAINT PRODUCTS *of the* PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

PAINTS VARNISHES
ENAMELS LACQUERS
PENNVERNON WINDOW GLASS
VISTA PLATE GLASS
FLESH TINTED PLATE GLASS
WATER WHITE PLATE GLASS
HEAVY PLATE GLASS
MULTIPLATE
DUPLATE SAFETY PLATE GLASS
DUOLITE SAFETY SHEET GLASS
AEROLITE
COPPER BACK MIRRORS
TAPESTRY GLASS
EASYSET METAL STORE FRONT CONSTRUCTION
CARRARA STRUCTURAL GLASS



THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY



BRIEF HISTORY

• The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company was established by Mr. John Pitcairn in 1883, for the purpose of manufacturing plate glass, with its first factory at Creighton, Pa. Prior to that time we were dependent upon Europe for plate glass. By 1896 the company had nine factories and two coal mines. In that year the now unique warehouse system was started with seven warehouses. Since then the company has expanded into many allied activities and has increased its warehouse system. The Patton Paint Company with its affiliates, the Pitcairn Varnish Company, the Corona Chemical Company and the Red Wing Linseed Oil Company were secured to insure and standardize the distribution of paint products. The Rennous-Kleinle Company, manufacturers of "Horseshoe" brushes, was acquired with a brush factory and brush handle factory. For the manufacture of chemicals and cement the Columbia Chemical Company was acquired. Recently the Ditzler Color Company was secured as an additional supply of lacquers.

All developments could not possibly be covered here. If you are interested in complete details, booklets giving them will be gladly furnished.

PRODUCTION AND SERVICE

The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, the largest glass company in the world, owns and operates thirty-two strategically located factories in the United States, and one in Europe; manufacturing plate glass of all kinds, safety glass, window glass, practically all types of flat glass; manufacturing paint, varnish, enamel, lacquer, linseed oil, brushes and many other products used in the building construction field. These products are distributed through seventy-one completely stocked warehouses in principal trading centers, direct from the factories and through jobbers. The service facilities of the company are unexcelled in its field. A corps of highly trained competent men is maintained to serve the Architectural Profession. These men work in cooperation with the warehouse system and are so placed geographically as to serve all the architects of the country.

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS

Polished Plate Glass
Vista Plate Glass
Flesh Tinted Plate Glass
Water White Plate Glass
Heavy Polished Plate Glass
Heavy Rough Glass
Tapestry Glass
Bent Glass

Duplate Safety Plate Glass
Multiplate–Bullet Proof Glass
Carrara Structural Glass
Pennvernon Window Glass
Pennvernon 16 oz. Picture Glass
Pennvernon Heavy Sheet Glass, 3-16″ and 7-32″

Mirrors
Paint
Varnishes
Enamels
Lacquers
Structural Finishes
Aircraft Finishes
Automotive Finishes

Industrial Finishes
Railway Finishes
Dry Colors
Brushes
Chemicals
Cement
Easyset Store Front Construction

For list of warehouses and map showing warehouses and factories see back cover.

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

Manufacturers of Glass, Paint, Varnish, Lacquer and Brushes for All Purposes

GENERAL OFFICES

Grant Building, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh Proof Products are dependable as to quality and available at a nearby source of supply—through the distributing system of the PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS CO.

For list of warehouses and map showing warehouses and factories see back cover.

PAINT AND VARNISH DIVISION

LOS ANGELES, CAL. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. SEATTLE, WASH. PORTLAND, ORE.

EXPORT OFFICE: Newark, N. J., Foot of Chester Avenue

NEW YORK OFFICE: 10 E. 40th Street

FACTORIES, PAINT AND VARNISH DIVISION

Milwaukee, Wis. Newark, N. J. Portland, Ore. Los Angeles, Calif. Detroit, Mich.

PAINTS AND VARNISHES

SUN-PROOF PAINT....Standard since 1855. For all exterior painting.

WALLHIDE EXTERIOR PRIMER....The "Vitolized Oil" exterior primer for wood, metal, concrete and stone.

SNOLITE....A semi-paste white paint for general exterior and interior painting.

PLASCO READY-MIXED PAINT....For general exterior painting where price is a factor.

CEMENTHIDE....For interior or exterior standing surfaces of stone, cement and stucco work.

IRONHIDE....Unparalleled protection for iron and steel construction.

PITTSBURGH BARN AND ROOF PAINT....Recommended for metal roof and rough building painting only when price is a factor.

TORON SHINGLE STAIN....Ready mixed shingle stain.

FLORHIDE ENAMEL....For interior or exterior wood or cement floors—also interior standing woodwork and trim.

WALLHIDE FIRST-COATER....New type "Vitolized Oil" first coater for all interior painting, new or old walls.

WALLHIDE INTERIOR FLAT AND SEMI-GLOSS....The "Vitolized Oil" interior wall finish which permits application of two coats in one day.

PLASTIC VELUMINA....Ready to use plastic paint for interior decorative work.

BANZAI DOUBLE COVER UNDERCOAT....Solid hiding, elastic undercoat for high grade enamel work.

BANZAI WHITE ENAMEL....For all high class, durable enamel work.

ALBA-LUX, FLAT EGGSHELL, GLOSS....A modern light reflecting paint for industrial building interiors. White only.

WATERSPAR QUICK DRYING ENAMELS....High quality, durable, quick drying colored enamels for furniture, toys, etc. Can also be used on walls and woodwork.

WATERSPAR QUICK DRYING VARNISHES....Quick drying, durable varnishes, interior or exterior use.

UTILITY ENAMELS....A durable, quality enamel of the slow drying type for general all around enamel work.

PITCAIRN WOOD STAINS....Rich color, penetrating oil stains.

PITCAIRN VARNISHES....Quality, well-aged, varnishes for every interior or exterior requirement.

TECTOR....Elastic foundation for paint, varnish, enamel or wax.

ARCHITECTURAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR PAINTING AND VARNISHING

General Conditions

General

The general conditions and instructions to bidders as applied on the general contract, apply also on the painting contract.

Scope of Work

The work to be done by the painting contractor includes the furnishing of all material, labor, tools and equipment which shall be required to complete the painting and finishing of the building as specified.

Exceptions

The painting contract does not include shop coats.

Workmanship

All work shall be done in a workmanlike manner and by skilled mechanics. All materials shall be evenly spread and smoothly flowed on and shall be free from runs or sags, and no paint, varnish or enamel shall be applied until preceding coat is thoroughly dry and hard.

No exterior painting shall be done in rainy, damp or frosty weather or until the surface is thoroughly dry.

No interior painting or finishing shall be permitted until the building has been thoroughly dried out by artificial heat.

Exterior oil paints shall be allowed to dry at least 48 hours between coats. Interior paints shall be allowed to dry at least 24 hours between coats.

Enamels and varnishes shall be allowed to dry at least 48 hours between coats unless noted in the detail specifications and shall be sanded lightly between coats with No. 0 sandpaper and dusted before succeeding coat is applied.

After applying paste wood fillers, excess shall be carefully and neatly cleaned from the surface by rubbing across the grain. All nail holes shall be filled with putty, tinted to match finish.

Preparation of Surfaces

The painting contractor shall be wholly responsible for the finish of his work, and, therefore, shall not commence any part of it until the surface is in proper condition in every respect. If the painting contractor considers any surface so unsuitable for the proper finish of his work that it cannot be rectified by slight sanding, he shall notify the Architect of this fact in writing before any materials are applied and he shall not apply any material until the unsuitable surfaces have been made satisfactory, or the Architect has instructed him to proceed with the work.

All *knots or sappy spots* shall be given one coat of shellac at least 10 hours before painting.

All necessary *puttying of nail holes, cracks and blemishes* shall be done after the priming coat has become hard and dry and before the second coat is applied, and the putty shall match the shade of the finish coat.

On old paint the surface shall be first brushed with a wire brush or sandpapered and where it is scaling badly, shall be scraped or burned off.

All greasy or oily metal surfaces shall be cleaned with tur-

See our Architectural Specification Book for detailed description of products mentioned above and for color charts.

pentine or benzine before applying any materials. *All scale or rust* shall be removed by scraping or wire brushing.

No paint shall be applied to *concrete* that has not aged for at least 30 days. Wire brush to remove all loose or scaling particles.

The painting contractor shall be expected to correct all *hot spots and alkali* present in *masonry surfaces* that are to be painted, and no work will be accepted that is blemished by these factors.

Materials

All materials used under painting contract shall be as manufactured by the PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS CO. and shall be delivered on the work in the original sealed containers.

All mixing required shall be done on the premises, and the materials shall be thoroughly stirred and agitated. No materials shall be reduced or changed in any way except as and when specified, and thinners must be pure.

Any tinting or matching of colors shall be done under the supervision of the Architect. In all cases a sample shall be applied on the job and the Architect must give his approval of it before the work is actually begun.

Protection of Property

The painting contractor shall be responsible for the condition of the building in his charge. He shall protect adjacent work and materials as well as his own.

Inspection

Every facility shall be provided for inspection of the work at any time by the Architect or his authorized representative.

Any work not conforming to these specifications shall be cleaned off and repainted at the expense of the contractor.

Removal

When the work is completed, the painting contractor shall remove all surplus materials, scaffold, etc., and he shall clean off all misplaced paint, varnish, etc., so as to leave the premises in perfect condition, acceptable to the Architect.

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SPECIFICATION NO. 1

Metal Paint for Iron or Steel Surfaces—Ornamental Iron—Normal Exposure

Ironhide Paint—THREE COAT WORK—*First Coat*—Ironhide—Inhibitive Red.

Second Coat—Ironhide—Inhibitive Brown.

Third Coat—Ironhide—Finishing Black or shade as selected.

TWO COAT WORK—*First Coat*—Ironhide—Inhibitive Red or Brown.

Second Coat—Ironhide—Finishing Black or shade as selected.

Ironhide Paint and Liquid Graphite Paint—THREE COAT WORK—*First Coat*—Ironhide—Inhibitive Red or Brown.

Second Coat—Liquid Graphite (Natural).

Third Coat—Liquid Graphite (Natural).

TWO COAT WORK—*First Coat*—Ironhide—Inhibitive Red or Brown.

Second Coat—Liquid Graphite (Natural).

SPECIFICATION NO. 2

Metal Paint for Iron or Steel Surfaces—Abnormal Exposure

Recommendations should be obtained from manufacturer to cover abnormal cases.

SPECIFICATION NO. 3

Metal Paint for Iron or Steel Surfaces—Hot Surfaces

Recommendations should be obtained from manufacturer after describing specific conditions involved.

SPECIFICATION NO. 4

Metal Paint for Metal Roofs

Ironhide—*First Coat*—Ironhide—Inhibitive Red.

Second Coat—Ironhide—Inhibitive Red or shade as selected.

Pittsburgh Barn and Roof Paint—*First Coat*—Pittsburgh Barn and Roof Paint (Red or Gray).

Second Coat—Pittsburgh Barn and Roof Paint (Red or Gray).

Liquid Graphite—*First Coat*—Ironhide—Inhibitive Red.

Second Coat—Liquid Graphite (Natural).

SPECIFICATION NO. 5

Metal Paint for Galvanized Iron

First Coat—Galvanized Iron Primer (Structural Maintenance Line) Furnished in two compartment can. Mix powder with liquid thoroughly and apply by brush or spray, being sure entire surface is completely covered. Allow twenty-four hours for drying.

Second Coat—Ironhide—Inhibitive Brown.

Third Coat—Ironhide—Finishing Black or shade as selected; or Sun-Proof Liquid Paint, shade as selected.

For list of warehouses and map showing warehouses and factories see back cover.

See our Architectural Specification Book for detailed description of products mentioned above and for color charts.

SPECIFICATION NO. 6
Aluminum Paint for Iron or Steel Surfaces—Normal Exposures

Pittsburgh Aluminum Paint Liquid—THREE COAT WORK—*First Coat*—Ironhide—Inhibitive Red.

Second Coat—Aluminum Paint Liquid No. 20.

Third Coat—Aluminum Paint Liquid No. 20.

TWO COAT WORK—*First Coat*—Ironhide—Inhibitive Light Gray.

Second Coat—Aluminum Paint Liquid No. 20.

Note: Aluminum Paint requirements should be prepared from day to day by mixing together one gallon Aluminum Paint Liquid (number as specified) and two pounds Aluminum Bronze.

For lower grade paint substitute "Aluminum Paint Liquid No. 30."

SPECIFICATION NO. 7
Aluminum Paint for Iron or Steel Surfaces—Hot Surfaces

Pittsburgh Aluminum Paint Liquid—ONE COAT WORK—Aluminum Paint Liquid No. 40.

Note: Aluminum Paint requirements should be prepared from day to day by mixing together one gallon Aluminum Paint Liquid (number as specified) and two pounds Aluminum Bronze.

SPECIFICATION NO. 8
Aluminum Paint for Exterior Surfaces—Wood—Normal Exposure

Pittsburgh Aluminum Paint Liquid—*First Coat*—Aluminum Paint Liquid No. 30.

Second Coat—Aluminum Paint Liquid No. 20.

Note: Aluminum Paint requirements should be prepared from day to day by mixing together one gallon Aluminum Paint Liquid (number as specified) and two pounds Aluminum Bronze.

For lower grade of paint substitute Aluminum Paint Liquid No. 30 for No. 20.

SPECIFICATION NO. 9
Aluminum Paint for Interior Surfaces—Plaster and Wallboard

Pittsburgh Aluminum Paint Liquid—*First Coat*—Wallhide Interior First Coater, each gallon reduced with 2 pints of Leptyne or Turpentine.

Second Coat—Aluminum Paint Liquid No. 20.

Note: Aluminum Paint requirements should be prepared from day to day by mixing together one gallon Aluminum Paint Liquid (number as specified) and two pounds Aluminum Bronze.

SPECIFICATION NO. 10
Aluminum Paint for Interior Surfaces—Wood

Pittsburgh Aluminum Paint Liquid—*First Coat*—Aluminum Paint Liquid No. 30.

Second Coat—Aluminum Paint Liquid No. 20.

Note: Aluminum Paint requirements should be prepared from day to day by mixing together one gallon Aluminum Paint Liquid (number as specified) and two pounds Aluminum Bronze.

SPECIFICATION NO. 11
Enamel Paint for Ornamental Iron—Interior

Banzai or Waterspar—*First Coat*—Wallhide Interior First Coater, each gallon reduced with 2 pints of Leptyne or Turpentine, *or* Pitcairn Tector, each gallon reduced with 1 quart of Leptyne or Turpentine.

Second Coat—Banzai Double Cover Undercoater, *or* Wallhide Finishing Coat Flat White.

Third Coat—Banzai Double Cover Undercoater, *or* Wallhide Finishing Coat Flat White.

Fourth Coat—Banzai Enamel, *or* Waterspar Enamel (Quick-Drying).

Note: Above Enamels, Gloss or Eggshell, in shades as selected.

SPECIFICATION NO. 12
Enamel Paint for Metal Trim and Ceilings

Banzai Enamel—*First Coat*—Wallhide Interior First Coater, each gallon reduced with 2 pints of Leptyne or Turpentine, *or* Pitcairn Tector, each gallon reduced with 1 quart of Leptyne or Turpentine.

Second Coat—Banzai Double Cover Undercoater.

Third Coat—Banzai Double Cover Undercoater, each gallon reduced with 1 gallon Banzai Enamel.

Fourth Coat—Banzai Enamel, Gloss or Eggshell, shade as selected.

Waterspar or Plasco Enamel—*First Coat*—Wallhide Interior First Coater, each gallon reduced with 2 pints of Leptyne or Turpentine, *or* Pitcairn Tector, each gallon reduced with 1 quart of Leptyne or Turpentine.

Second Coat—Plasco Undercoater, *or* Wallhide Finishing Coat Flat White.

Third Coat—Waterspar Enamel (Quick-Drying), each gallon reduced with 1 gallon Plasco Undercoater, *or* Plasco Enamel, each gallon reduced with 1 gallon Plasco Undercoater.

Fourth Coat—Waterspar Enamel (Quick-Drying), *or* Plasco Enamel.

Note: These Enamels, Gloss, in shade as selected.

SPECIFICATION NO. 13
Enamel Paint for Radiators

First Coat—Wallhide Interior First Coater, each gallon reduced with 2 pints of Leptyne or Turpentine.

Second Coat (Optional)—Wallhide Interior Wall Paint, shade as selected, *or* Waterspar Quick-Drying Enamel, Gloss, shade as selected.

SPECIFICATION NO. 14
Enamel Paint for Exterior Surfaces—Wood—Normal Exposure

Banzai Enamel—*First Coat*—Snolite, each gallon reduced with 1¼ gallon Raw Linseed Oil, ¼ gallon Turpentine, ¼ pint Compo Drier.

Second Coat—Snolite, each gallon reduced with ⅜ gallon Raw Linseed Oil, ⅜ gallon Turpentine, ¼ pint Compo Drier.

Third Coat—Banzai Enamel, Gloss or Eggshell.

Fourth Coat—Banzai Enamel, Gloss or Eggshell.

SPECIFICATION NO. 15
Enamel Paint for Exterior Surfaces—Wood—Abnormal Exposure

Recommendations should be obtained from manufacturer to cover abnormal cases.

SPECIFICATION NO. 16
Enamel Paint for Exterior Surfaces—Wood Porch Floors and Canvas Decks

Florhide Enamel—THREE COAT WORK—*First Coat*—Florhide Enamel, shade as selected, each gallon reduced with ½ gallon of Pure Linseed Oil.

Second Coat—Florhide Enamel, shade as selected, each gallon reduced with ¼ gallon of Pure Linseed Oil.

Third Coat—Florhide Enamel, shade as selected, each gallon reduced with ¼ gallon of Pure Linseed Oil.

TWO COAT WORK—*First Coat*—Florhide Enamel, shade as selected, each gallon reduced with ½ gallon of Pure Linseed Oil.

Second Coat—Florhide Enamel, shade as selected, each gallon reduced with ¼ gallon of Pure Linseed Oil.

SPECIFICATION NO. 17
Enamel Paint for Exterior and Interior Surfaces—Cement Floors

Florhide Enamel—*First Coat*—Florhide Enamel, shade as selected, each gallon reduced slightly with Leptyne or Turpentine.

Second Coat—Florhide Enamel, shade as selected.

SPECIFICATION NO. 18
Enamel Paint for Interior Surfaces—Plaster, Concrete, and Brick Walls

Banzai Enamel—*First Coat*—Wallhide Interior First Coater, each gallon reduced with 2 pints of Leptyne or Turpentine.

For list of warehouses and map showing warehouses and factories see back cover.

See our Architectural Specification Book for detailed description of products mentioned above and for color charts.

Second Coat—Banzai Double Cover Undercoater, each gallon reduced with ¼ gallon Boiled Linseed Oil.

Third Coat—Banzai Double Cover Undercoater.

Fourth Coat—Banzai Enamel, Gloss or Eggshell, flowed on.

Wallhide Interior Semi-Gloss—*First Coat*—Wallhide Interior First Coater, each gallon reduced with 2 pints of Leptyne or Turpentine.

Second Coat—Sun-Glo Finish, shade as selected.

Third Coat—Wallhide Interior Semi-Gloss, shade as selected.

SPECIFICATION NO. 19

Enamel for Interior Surfaces—Wood Trim

Banzai Enamel—*First Coat*—Pitcairn Tector, each gallon reduced with ½ gallon of Leptyne or Turpentine, *or* Banzai Double Cover Undercoater, each gallon reduced with ¼ gallon Boiled Linseed Oil.

Second Coat—Banzai Double Cover Undercoater.

Third Coat—Banzai Enamel, each gallon mixed with 2 gallons of Banzai Double Cover Undercoater.

Fourth Coat—Banzai Enamel, Gloss or Eggshell.

Wallhide Interior Semi-Gloss—*First Coat*—Pitcairn Tector, each gallon reduced with ½ gallon of Leptyne or Turpentine.

Second Coat—Wallhide Interior Semi-Gloss Finish in shade desired.

Third Coat—Wallhide Interior Semi-Gloss Finish in shade desired.

SPECIFICATION NO. 20

House Paint for Exterior Surfaces—Wood—Normal Exposure

Sun-Proof Liquid Paint—THREE COAT WORK—(Non-Resinous or Resinous Woods)—*First Coat*—Wallhide Exterior Primer used according to directions on the package.

Second Coat—Sun-Proof Liquid Paint, shade as selected, each gallon reduced with 1 pint of Leptyne or Turpentine.

Third Coat—Sun-Proof Liquid Paint, shade as selected.

TWO COAT WORK—Apply first and third coats as specified above, omitting the second coat.

SPECIFICATION NO. 21

House Paint for Exterior Surfaces—Wood—Abnormal Exposure

Snolite—THREE COAT WORK—(Non-Resinous or Resinous Woods)—*First Coat*—Wallhide Exterior Primer, tinted with Oil Color to shade as selected, used according to directions on the package.

Second Coat—Snolite, tinted with Oil Color to shade as selected, each gallon reduced with ⅜ gallon Raw Linseed Oil, ⅜ gallon Turpentine, ¼ pint Pitcairn Compo Drier.

Third Coat—Snolite, tinted with Oil Color to shade as selected, each gallon reduced with ⅞ gallon Raw Linseed Oil, ⅛ gallon Turpentine, ¼ pint Pitcairn Compo Drier.

TWO COAT WORK—Apply first and third coats as specified above, omitting the second coat.

Note: When considerable amounts of Oil Colors are used, add proportionate amounts of Oil, Turpentine and Compo Drier.

SPECIFICATION NO. 22

Wall Paint for Interior Surfaces—Plaster and Wallboard Flat or Semi-Gloss

Wallhide System—TWO COAT WORK—*First Coat*—Wallhide Interior First Coater, each gallon reduced with Leptyne or Turpentine as directed on package. Tint with not to exceed one quart of Wallhide Interior Flat or Semi-Gloss of color selected for finishing coat. Allow to dry for 5 hours.

Second Coat—Wallhide Interior Flat or Semi-Gloss, shade as selected, or Flat White, Satin White or Stipple White.

THREE COAT WORK—*First Coat*—Wallhide Interior First Coater untinted, each gallon reduced with Leptyne or Turpentine as directed on the package. Allow to dry over night.

Second Coat—Use mixture of equal parts of Wallhide Interior First Coater and Wallhide Flat or Semi-Gloss of selected color. Reduce each gallon of mixture with two pints of Leptyne or Turpentine and brush out thoroughly.

Third Coat—Wallhide Interior Flat or Semi-Gloss, shade as selected, or Flat White, or Satin White or Stipple White. Use as directed on package.

SPECIFICATION NO. 23

Wall Paint for Metal Trim and Ceilings Flat or Semi-Gloss

Wallhide System—TWO COAT WORK—*First Coat*- Wallhide Interior First Coater, each gallon reduced with Leptyne or Turpentine as directed on package. Tint with not to exceed one quart of Wallhide Interior Flat or Semi-Gloss of color selected for finishing coat. Allow to dry for 5 hours.

Second Coat—Wallhide Interior Flat or Semi-Gloss, shade as selected, or Flat White, Satin White or Stipple White.

THREE COAT WORK—*First Coat*—Wallhide Interior First Coater untinted, each gallon reduced with Leptyne or Turpentine as directed on the package. Allow to dry over night.

Second Coat—Use mixture of equal parts of Wallhide Interior First Coater and Wallhide Flat or Semi-Gloss of selected color. Reduce each gallon of mixture with two pints of Leptyne or Turpentine and brush out thoroughly.

Third Coat—Wallhide Interior Flat or Semi-Gloss, shade as selected, or Flat White, or Satin White or Stipple White. Use as directed on package.

SPECIFICATION NO. 24

Wall Paint for Interior Surfaces—Plaster or Wallboard—Metal Trim and Ceilings Flat or Semi-Gloss

Wallhide System—*One Coat Repaint Work*—Touch up all plaster repairs and bare spots with Wallhide Interior First Coater. Reduced as directed on package. Allow to dry over night.

Finishing Coat—Wallhide Interior Flat or Semi-Gloss, shade as selected, or Flat White, or Satin White or Stipple White. Use as directed on package.

SPECIFICATION NO. 25

Industrial Wall Paint for Interior Surfaces—Plaster—Cement—Wood

Alba-Lux—*First Coat*—Alba-Lux Flat, each gallon reduced with ¼ gallon Boiled Linseed Oil.

Second Coat—Alba-Lux, Eggshell or Gloss.

Wallhide—*First Coat*—Wallhide Interior First Coater, each gallon reduced with 2 pints of Leptyne or Turpentine. Allow to dry over night.

Second Coat—Alba-Lux, Gloss, Eggshell or Flat.

SPECIFICATION NO. 26

Shingle Stain for Wood Shingles—New or Old Work

Tor-On Shingle Stain—*First Coat*—Tor-On Shingle Stain, shade as selected, each gallon reduced with ¼ gallon Boiled Linseed Oil (dipped for 15 minutes).

Second Coat—Tor-On Liquid Shingle Stain, shade as selected.

SPECIFICATION NO. 27

Cement Paint for Exterior Surfaces—Cement, Stucco and Brick Walls

Cementhide—THREE COAT WORK—*First Coat*—Wallhide Exterior Primer 101—White, or 102—Neutral, thinned to brushing consistency with Leptyne or Turpentine, not to exceed 2 pints to a gallon. Use no oil or other thinner than the above in this "Vitolized Oil" Paint.

Second Coat—Cementhide, each gallon thinned with about 1 pint of Leptyne or Turpentine.

Third Coat—Use Cementhide as it comes in the can.

TWO COAT WORK—*First Coat*—Wallhide Exterior Primer 101—White, or 102—Neutral, thinned to brushing consistency with Leptyne or Turpentine, not to exceed 2 pints to a gallon. Use no oil or other thinner than the above in this "Vitolized Oil" Paint.

Finishing Coat—Use Cementhide as it comes in the can.

Note: For Gloss Finish substitute Sun-Proof Liquid Paint for Cementhide.

For list of warehouses and map showing warehouses and factories see back cover.

See our Architectural Specification Book for detailed description of products mentioned above and for color charts.

SPECIFICATION NO. 28

Plastic Paint for Plaster, Concrete, Brick and Wood

Plastic Velumina—*First Coat*—Wallhide First Coater, each gallon reduced with 2 pints of Leptyne or Turpentine, Leptyne being preferred. Allow to dry over night.

Second Coat—Plastic Velumina applied with brush or plasterer's trowel.

Plastic Velumina on Keene's Cement Plaster—*First Coat*—Wallhide First Coater, each gallon reduced with 2 pints of Leptyne or Turpentine, Leptyne being preferred. Allow to dry over night.

Second Coat—Wallhide—First Coater, each gallon reduced with 2 pints of Leptyne or Turpentine, Leptyne being preferred. Allow to dry over night.

Third Coat—Plastic Velumina applied with brush or plasterer's trowel.

Velhide System—Pittsburgh Tiffany Wall Finishes—*First Coat*—Wallhide First Coater, each gallon reduced with 2 pints of Leptyne or Turpentine.

Second Coat—Wallhide Interior Wall Paint, reduced with equal parts of 28 Blending and Glazing Liquid. Spot and blend this mixture onto the wall; follow immediately by rolling loosely crumpled chamois over surface. (Do not apply undue pressure during rolling operation.) Roll chamois in varied directions to eliminate "pattern" effects. Wash chamois in turpentine frequently to remove paint.

SPECIFICATION NO. 29

Cold Water Paint for Interior Surfaces—Plaster and Wallboard

First Coat—Kalkomo Wall Size.

Second Coat—Kalkomo Wall Finish.

Note: For Acoustical Surfaces, or surfaces designed for sound-deadening, Kalkomo is ideal. Oil paints are not recommended because of their sealing properties, which tend to make the acoustical surfaces less porous and thus cause them to reflect sound instead of absorbing it.

SPECIFICATION NO. 30

Natural Varnish for Exterior Surfaces—Wood

Open Grain—*First Coat*—Pittsburgh Natural Paste Wood Filler, properly reduced with Leptyne or Benzine, brushed well into the grain.

Second Coat—Pitcairn Tector, each gallon reduced with ½ gallon of Leptyne or Turpentine.

Third, Fourth, Fifth Coats—200 Transparent Waterspar Quick-Drying Varnish.

SPECIFICATION NO. 31

Natural Varnish for Exterior Surfaces—Wood

Close Grain—*First Coat*—Pitcairn Tector, each gallon reduced with ½ gallon of Leptyne or Turpentine.

Second, Third, Fourth Coats—200 Transparent Waterspar Quick-Drying Varnish.

SPECIFICATION NO. 32

Stain and Varnish for Exterior Surfaces—Wood

Open Grain—*First Coat*—Pitcairn Oil Stain, shade as selected. (Refer to A.I.A. Document 25-B-1.)

Second Coat—Pitcairn Spirit Lacquer or Pure Shellac.

Third Coat—Pittsburgh Natural Paste Wood Filler, properly reduced with Leptyne or Benzine, brushed well into the grain.

Fourth, Fifth, Sixth Coats—200 Transparent Waterspar Quick-Drying Varnish.

SPECIFICATION NO. 33

Stain and Varnish for Exterior Surfaces—Wood

Close Grain—*First Coat*—Pitcairn Oil Stain, shade as selected. (Refer to A.I.A. Document 25-B-1.)

Second Coat—Pitcairn Spirit Lacquer or Pure Shellac.

Third, Fourth, Fifth Coats—200 Transparent Waterspar Quick-Drying Varnish.

SPECIFICATION NO. 34

Natural Varnish for Interior Surfaces—Wood Trim

Open Grain—*First Coat*—Pittsburgh Natural Paste Wood Filler, properly reduced with Leptyne or Turpentine, brushed well into the grain.

Second Coat—Pitcairn Tector, each gallon reduced with ½ gallon of Leptyne or Turpentine.

Third Coat—Pitcairn Aged Finishing Spar Varnish.

Fourth Coat—Natural—Pitcairn Aged Finishing Spar Varnish.

Dull—Pitcairn Dull or Satin Finish, *or* Pitcairn Aged Finishing Spar Varnish rubbed with pumice stone and rubbing oil.

Fifth Coat (Optional)—Natural—Pitcairn Aged Finishing Spar Varnish.

Note: Substitute Pitcairn Master Painter's Spar where economy is a factor.

SPECIFICATION NO. 35

Natural Varnish for Interior Surfaces—Wood Trim

Close Grain—*First Coat*—Pitcairn Tector, each gallon reduced with ½ gallon of Leptyne or Turpentine.

Second Coat—Pitcairn Aged Finishing Spar Varnish.

Third Coat—Natural—Pitcairn Aged Finishing Spar Varnish.

Dull—Pitcairn Dull or Satin Finish, *or* Pitcairn Aged Finishing Spar Varnish rubbed with pumice stone and rubbing oil.

Fourth Coat—Natural—Pitcairn Aged Finishing Spar Varnish.

Note: Substitute Pitcairn Master Painter's Spar where economy is a factor.

SPECIFICATION NO. 36

Wax Finish for Interior Surfaces—Wood Trim

Open Grain—*First Coat*—Pittsburgh Natural Paste Wood Filler, properly reduced with Leptyne or Turpentine, brushed well into the grain.

Second Coat—Pitcairn Aged Floor Spar.

Third Coat—Waterspar Wax, Paste or Liquid.

Fourth Coat (Optional)—Waterspar Wax, Paste or Liquid.

Note: Final coats polished by hand rubbing.

SPECIFICATION NO. 37

Wax Finish for Interior Surfaces—Wood Trim

Close Grain—*First Coat*—Pitcairn Aged Floor Spar.

Second Coat—Waterspar Wax, Paste or Liquid.

Third Coat (Optional)—Waterspar Wax, Paste or Liquid.

Note: Final coats polished by hand rubbing.

SPECIFICATION NO. 38

Stain and Varnish for Interior Surfaces—Wood Trim

Open Grain—*First Coat*—Pitcairn Wood Stain, shade as selected. (Refer to A.I.A. Document 25--B-1.)

Second Coat—Pitcairn Spirit Lacquer or Pure Shellac.

Third Coat—Pittsburgh Paste Wood Filler.

Fourth Coat—Pitcairn Aged Finishing Spar Varnish.

Fifth Coat—Natural—Pitcairn Aged Finishing Spar Varnish.

Dull—Pitcairn Dull or Satin Finish, *or* Pitcairn Aged Finishing Spar Varnish rubbed with pumice stone and rubbing oil.

Sixth Coat (Optional)—Natural—Pitcairn Aged Finishing Spar Varnish.

Note: Substitute Pitcairn Master Painter's Spar where economy is a factor.

SPECIFICATION NO. 39

Stain and Varnish for Interior Surfaces—Wood Trim

Close Grain—*First Coat*—Pitcairn Wood Stain, shade as selected. (Refer to A.I.A. Document 25-B-1.)

For list of warehouses and map showing warehouses and factories see back cover.
See our Architectural Specification Book for detailed description of products mentioned above and for color charts.

Second Coat—Pitcairn Spirit Lacquer or Pure Shellac.

Third Coat—Pitcairn Aged Finishing Spar Varnish.

Fourth Coat—Natural—Pitcairn Aged Finishing Spar Varnish.

Dull—Pitcairn Dull or Satin Finish, *or* Pitcairn Aged Finishing Spar Varnish rubbed with pumice stone and rubbing oil.

Fifth Coat (Optional)—Natural—Pitcairn Aged Finishing Spar Varnish.

Note: Substitute Pitcairn Master Painter's Spar where economy is a factor.

SPECIFICATION NO. 40

Stain and Wax for Interior Surfaces—Wood Trim

Open Grain—*First Coat*—Pitcairn Wood Stain, shade as selected. (Refer to A.I.A. Document 25-B-1.)

Second Coat—Pitcairn Spirit Lacquer or Pure Shellac.

Third Coat—Pittsburgh Natural Paste Wood Filler.

Fourth Coat—Waterspar Wax, Paste or Liquid.

Fifth Coat—Waterspar Wax, Paste or Liquid.

Note: Final coats polished by hand rubbing.

SPECIFICATION NO. 41

Stain and Wax for Interior Surfaces—Wood Trim

Close Grain—*First Coat*—Pitcairn Wood Stain, shade as selected. (Refer to A.I.A. Document 25-B-1.)

Second Coat—Pitcairn Spirit Lacquer or Pure Shellac.

Third Coat—Waterspar Wax, Paste or Liquid.

Fourth Coat (Optional)—Waterspar Wax, Paste or Liquid.

Note: Final coats polished by hand rubbing.

SPECIFICATION NO. 42

Natural Varnish for Interior Surfaces—Wood Floors

Hard Wood—Open Grain—*First Coat*—Pittsburgh Natural Paste Wood Filler.

Second Coat—Pitcairn Tector, each gallon reduced with ½ gallon of Leptyne or Turpentine.

Third Coat—Pitcairn Aged Floor Spar Varnish, or 100 Waterspar Quick-Drying Varnish.

Fourth Coat—Natural—Pitcairn Aged Floor Spar Varnish, *or* 100 Waterspar Quick-Drying Varnish.

Dull—Pitcairn Dull or Satin Finish, *or* Pitcairn Aged Floor Spar Varnish rubbed with pumice stone and rubbing oil.

Waterproof—Waterspar Transparent Varnish.

Fifth Coat (Optional)—Natural—Pitcairn Aged Floor Spar Varnish, *or* Waterspar Quick-Drying Varnish.

SPECIFICATION NO. 43

Natural Varnish for Interior Surfaces—Wood Floors

Hard and Soft Wood—Close Grain—*First Coat*—Pitcairn Tector, each gallon reduced with ½ gallon of Leptyne or Turpentine.

Second Coat—Pitcairn Aged Floor Spar Varnish, *or* 100 Waterspar Quick-Drying Varnish.

Third Coat—Natural—Pitcairn Aged Floor Spar Varnish, *or* 100 Waterspar Quick-Drying Varnish.

Dull—Pitcairn Dull or Satin Finish, *or* Pitcairn Aged Floor Spar Varnish rubbed with pumice stone and rubbing oil.

Waterproof—Waterspar Transparent Varnish.

Fourth Coat (Optional)—Natural—Pitcairn Aged Floor Spar Varnish, *or* 100 Waterspar Quick-Drying Varnish.

SPECIFICATION NO. 44

Wax Finish for Interior Surfaces—Wood Floors

Hard Wood—Open Grain—*First Coat*—Pittsburgh Natural Paste Wood Filler.

Second Coat—Pitcairn Aged Floor Spar Varnish.

Third Coat—Waterspar Wax, Paste or Liquid.

Fourth Coat (Optional)—Waterspar Wax, Paste or Liquid.

Note: Final wax coats polished by hand rubbing.

SPECIFICATION NO. 45

Wax Finish for Interior Surfaces—Wood Floors

Hard and Soft Wood—Close Grain—*First Coat*—Pitcairn Aged Floor Spar Varnish.

Second Coat—Waterspar Wax, Paste or Liquid.

Third Coat (Optional)—Waterspar Wax, Paste or Liquid.

Note: Final wax coats polished by hand rubbing.

SPECIFICATION NO. 46

Stain and Varnish for Interior Surfaces—Wood Floors

Hard Wood—Open Grain—*First Coat*—Pitcairn Oil Stain, shade as selected. (Refer to A.I.A. Document 25-B-1.)

Second Coat—Pitcairn Spirit Lacquer, *or* Shellac Wash Coat.

Third Coat—Pittsburgh Paste Wood Filler.

Fourth Coat—Pitcairn Aged Floor Spar Varnish, *or* 100 Waterspar Quick-Drying Varnish.

Fifth Coat—Natural—Pitcairn Aged Floor Spar Varnish, *or* 100 Waterspar Quick-Drying Varnish.

Dull—Pitcairn Dull or Satin Finish, *or* Pitcairn Aged Floor Spar Varnish rubbed with pumice stone and rubbing oil.

Waterproof—Waterspar Transparent Varnish.

Sixth Coat (Optional)—Natural—Pitcairn Aged Floor Spar Varnish.

SPECIFICATION NO. 47

Stain and Varnish for Interior Surfaces—Wood Floors

Hard and Soft Wood—Close Grain—*First Coat*—Pitcairn Oil Stain, shade as selected. (Refer to A.I.A. Document 25-B-1.)

Second Coat—Pitcairn Spirit Lacquer, *or* Shellac Wash Coat.

Third Coat—Pitcairn Aged Floor Spar Varnish, *or* 100 Waterspar Quick-Drying Varnish.

Fourth Coat—Natural—Pitcairn Aged Floor Spar Varnish, *or* 100 Waterspar Quick-Drying Varnish.

Dull—Pitcairn Dull or Satin Finish, *or* Pitcairn Aged Floor Spar Varnish rubbed with pumice stone and rubbing oil.

Waterproof—Waterspar Transparent Varnish.

Fifth Coat (Optional)—Natural—Pitcairn Aged Floor Spar Varnish.

SPECIFICATION NO. 48

Stain and Wax for Interior Surfaces—Wood Floors

Hard Wood—Open Grain—*First Coat*—Pitcairn Oil Stain, shade as selected. Refer to A.I.A. Document 25-B-1.)

Second Coat—Pitcairn Spirit Lacquer or Pure Shellac.

Third Coat—Pittsburgh Natural Paste Wood Filler.

Fourth Coat—Waterspar Wax, Paste or Liquid.

Fifth Coat (Optional)—Waterspar Wax, Paste or Liquid.

Note: Final wax coats polished by hand rubbing.

SPECIFICATION NO. 49

Stain and Wax for Interior Surfaces—Wood Floors

Hard and Soft Wood—Close Grain—*First Coat*—Pitcairn Oil Stain, shade as selected. (Refer to A.I.A. Document 25-B-1.)

Second Coat—Pitcairn Spirit Lacquer or Pure Shellac.

Third Coat—Waterspar Wax, Paste or Liquid.

Fourth Coat—Waterspar Wax, Paste or Liquid.

Note: Final wax coats polished by hand rubbing.

For list of warehouses and map showing warehouses and factories see back cover.

See our Architectural Specification Book for detailed description of products mentioned above and for color charts.

PITTSBURGH GLASS

PENNVERNON FLAT DRAWN WINDOW GLASS

Manufacture

The Pennvernon Process, developed and controlled by the PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY, produces glass which has many quality characteristics peculiar to Pennvernon Window Glass. Pennvernon Glass is absolutely flat, at no time from when the white molten sheet leaves the tank until it emerges from the vertical annealing oven does it depart from the perpendicular. This sheet has a flatness and brilliancy never before believed possible in a fire finished glass. The manufacture is supervised by the same organization which has made other products of the PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY standard throughout the world.

The results of this new process are plainly evident in the appearance of the glass itself. Pennvernon Window Glass has a new uniformity of quality—an unusual flatness of surface, clear transparency, and even thickness. Even more striking is the high lustre, the brilliant fire polish on both sides. There is no wrong side. Special methods of treating this product prevent staining and loss of lustre. Due to the perfect flatness of this window glass, it is easier to cut, either side may be glazed outward, breakage is reduced to a minimum and time is saved in the glazing operation. Pennvernon Window Glass, with the surface unmarred by bending or refractories, embodies the last word in modern methods of window glass manufacture.

Thickness

Tolerances in thickness of single and double strength Pennvernon Window Glass conform to the U. S. Government standards of 10½ to 11½ lights to the inch, or approximately 3/32 in. for single; and 7½ to 8½ lights to the inch, or approximately ⅛ in. for double. Pennvernon Glass is also available in 3/16 and 7/32-in. thicknesses, known as Pennvernon Heavy Sheet Glass.

Qualities

Pennvernon Window Glass is graded in accordance with U. S. Government standards:

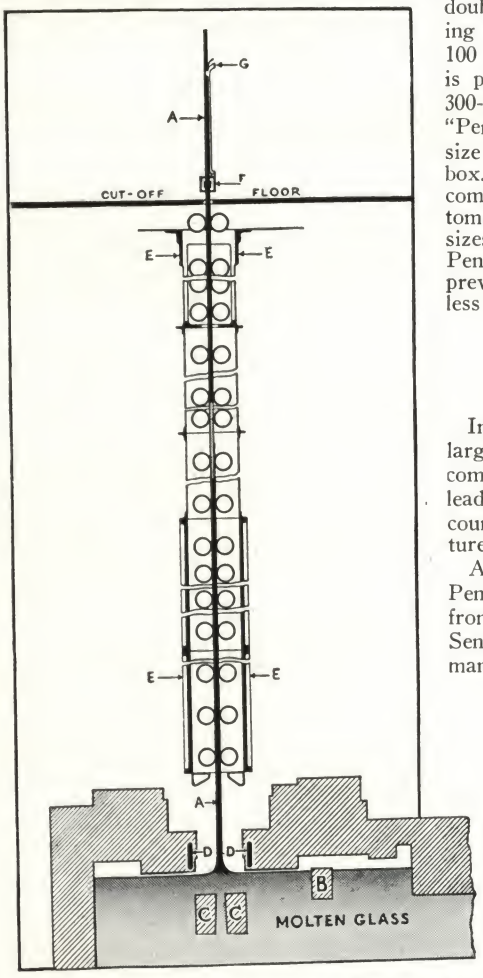
A—The highest grade for regular commercial use. Contains no defects to perceptibly interfere with straight vision. The central area of the sheet is to be practically free of defects.

B—Glass free from pronounced defects but may contain the same kind of defects as A quality, only larger, heavier and more numerous.

AA—The best quality obtainable in window glass. This quality is higher than commercially necessary, and is available only in limited quantities.

Steel Sash—Specially selected for the requirements of industrial and factory buildings. Defects so located as not to obstruct light transmission. Available in sizes 14 x 20 and 12 x 18 only.

Greenhouse—A special quality selected to eliminate defects injurious to growing plants. Available in sizes 16 x 18, 16 x 24, and 18 x 20 only.

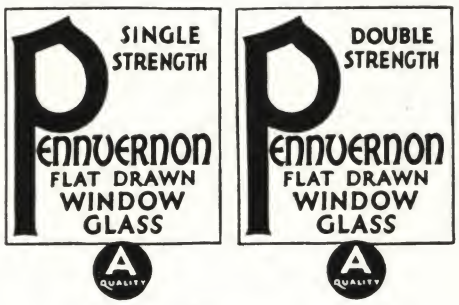


Cross Section of Glass Machine Showing the Sheet of Glass Being Drawn

A-A—The sheet of glass. B—Skim bar. C-C—Draw bar. D-D—Water coolers to chill the sheet. E-E—Machine case. F—Cut-off wire. G—Edge cut-off. O-O—Asbestos-covered rolls.

Labels

The Pennvernon label (red for "A" Quality and Royal Purple for "B" quality for both single strength and double strength) identifies a superior product. Pennvernon Heavy Sheet Glass is identified by a yellow label with the quality imprinted thereon.



Packing

Pennvernon Window Glass is packed with a special paper between each light to preserve its brilliant lustre. Single and double strength are shipped in boxes containing 50 sq. ft. in sizes up to 100 united in. and 100 sq. ft. in larger sizes. Heavy Sheet Glass is packed in 50-ft. boxes for cut sizes and 300-ft. boxes for stock sheets. The name "Pennvernon", the quality, thickness and size are clearly stenciled on one end of the box. Boxes are constructed of the best commercially dry lumber with heavy bottoms on larger sizes and cleats on smaller sizes which insure strength with light weight. Pennvernon Glass is carefully packed to prevent damage in transit or through careless handling.

Additional Information

Immediate deliveries are obtained on large as well as small orders through the company's numerous warehouses located in leading industrial centers throughout the country; through sash and door manufacturers and leading glass jobbers.

Additional literature and information on Pennvernon Window Glass may be secured from our warehouse serving your territory. Send for attractive book describing the manufacture of this Window Glass.

Specifications

Use the following paragraph to insure the highest grade:

"Except where otherwise specified, or indicated on plans, all openings shall be glazed with "A" quality double strength labelled Pennvernon Window Glass. All labels shall remain on the glass until approved by the architect.

"All glass shall be properly set, well sprigged, puttied and back puttied with the best oil putty. When metal sash is used, glaze with the best Steel Sash Putty."

For complete information, glossary of terms and U. S. Government specifications for Plate Glass refer to the index for the Plate Glass Manufacturers of America pages.

For list of warehouses and map showing warehouses and factories see back cover.

VISTA PLATE GLASS
The Thin Polished Plate Glass



Plate Glass in residences, apartments, hotels, schools, hospitals and office buildings is universally regarded as a mark of distinction. It definitely adds to the appearance of the structure, enhances its value and makes the sale or rental easier. For many years the lightest plate glass obtainable was ¼ in. in thickness and any building glazed with plate glass required sash larger than the standard 1⅜-in., together with heavier window weights, to provide for the additional thickness and weight of plate glass. Vista Plate is a polished plate glass of the same approximate thickness as double strength window glass. Vista Plate therefore eliminates the largest obstacle confronting architects who wish to specify plate glass for residence work, for it allows the use of standard 1⅜-in. sash and ordinary window weights. Now the perfect vision, the polished surface and the perfect reflection of plate glass may be had by using Vista Plate and standard 1⅜-in. sash.

High Quality

Vista Plate is the result of a long period of experimentation in which the PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY spent millions of dollars to develop a thin polished plate glass at a cost which permitted its use. The quality of Vista Plate is equal in every respect to that of heavier plate glass. It has two plane parallel surfaces, very highly polished and free from waves and other defects present in common window glass. With the exception of weight the same arguments can be advanced for the use of Vista Plate as for regular thickness.

A Good Investment

The use of Vista Plate in modern homes, schools, apartments, hotels, hospitals and office buildings, in fact in all openings of ordinary dimensions where ¼-in. plate glass is unsatisfactory, is not only desirable, but essential, if the exterior appearance of the structure and the comfort of the occupant or tenant is taken into consideration.

It is hardly consistent to specify with care and precision various other building materials and at the same time to permit the use of glass which does not give the maximum of efficiency and beauty. The occupant of a residence or building glazed with Vista Plate may look out and get a faithful interpretation of objects as they actually appear, not distorted or marred. The observer looking at a structure glazed with Vista Plate cannot fail to discern the clarity of reflections, which add materially to the appearance of the building. The difference between the cost of glazing a building with Vista Plate and that of glazing it with common window glass is surprisingly small, the extra charges incidental to using plate glass, having as shown above, now been eliminated.

Specifications

To specify Vista Plate, use the following paragraph:

All glass, except as otherwise specified, shall be Vista Plate, Glazing Quality, the thin polished plate glass manufactured by the PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY. Each light shall be identified by the manufacturer's label which is to remain on the glass for the architect's inspection. All glass shall be properly set, well sprigged, puttied and back puttied with the best oil putty; when metal sash is used glaze with best steel sash putty.



Internal Revenue Building, Washington, D. C., Glazed throughout with Vista Plate Glass, the partitions of Tapestry Glass, from plans drawn by Supervising Architect's office

Facts to Remember About Vista Plate Glass

Thickness: 6 9/64 ins. (glazed in standard 1⅜-in. sash).

Weight: 1.46 lbs. per sq. ft.

Sizes: Up to 72 x 130 ins. (sizes over 7 sq. ft. in area not recommended for exterior glazing).

Quality: True, lustrous surface, equal in every respect to ¼ or 3/16-in. product, thickness excepted.

Source: Full stocks carried at any of our sixty-seven eastern warehouses. Stocked by W. P. Fuller & Company warehouses on the Pacific Coast.

FLESH TINTED PLATE GLASS

Plate glass is being used, today, in many ways which would not have been practical or effective a few years ago. The increasing number of uses results from the realization that plate glass is more than utilitarian—that it can be used for decoration—to lend beauty, dignity and to produce special effects. The Research Laboratories of the PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY have after much study developed a flesh tinted plate glass which has recently been offered to the trade.



Description

Flesh tinted plate glass is approximately the same color as the skin of a normal Caucasian. The color is very light in surface section, but quite intense in transverse section. When used as a table top or desk top Flesh Tinted Plate Glass brings out the full beauty of walnut, mahogany or similar grained woods. When used in mirrors it has a very highly decorative value which gives a flattering picture of the image reflected. Moreover such mirrors have the very unusual quality of emphasizing the flesh colors while minimizing the blues and violets, thus giving one the appearance of excellent health.

Uses—For Mirrors, Table Tops or Desk Tops. Of special value for built-in appointments.

Quality—Selected quality only.

Thickness—13/64 in. plus or minus usual tolerance of 1/32 in.

Size—Up to 25 sq. ft., larger sizes subject to factory stock.

Strength—Equivalent to plate glass of equal thickness.

Weight—2⅝ lbs. per sq. ft.

Samples—Both clear and silvered samples furnished upon request.

Specifications

To specify Flesh Tinted Plate Glass use the following paragraph:

Wherever shown on the drawings or details glass shall be Flesh Tinted Plate Glass as manufactured by the PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY. Each light shall be identified by the manufacturer's label which is to remain on the glass for the architect's inspection.

For complete information, glossary of terms and U. S. Government specifications for Plate Glass refer to the index for the Plate Glass Manufacturers of America pages.

For list of warehouses and map showing warehouses and factories see back cover.

WATER WHITE PLATE GLASS

Water White Plate Glass, due to its high transmission of violet and blue light, either as clear glass or in mirror form, does not change the appearance of objects viewed through it. Such objects appear entirely natural, each color bearing its normal relation to the other in intensity of tone and shade.

Water White Plate Glass is a pure White Glass, colorless both in surface and transverse section. Its transmission value for all the several colors of the spectrum is very nearly uniform (88% to 92%), and it is this high transmission in the blue and violet portions of the spectrum which particularly distinguishes it from commercial plate glass.

Uses—Especially suitable for use in display cases for stores and museums when it is essential to transmit delicate shades of color through the glass without changing their true relative intensities. Also most suitable for mirrors to be used where it is desired to obtain as nearly true reflectances as possible.



Quality—Selected quality only.

Thickness—13/64-in. with tolerance of plus or minus 1/32-in.

Sizes—Up to 25 sq. ft. Larger sizes subject to factory stock.

Weight—2⅔ lbs. per sq. ft.

Strength—Equivalent to plate glass of equal thickness.

Samples—Both clear and silvered samples furnished upon request.

Specifications

To specify Water White Plate Glass use the following paragraph:

Whenever shown on drawings or details, glass shall be Water White Plate Glass as manufactured by the PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY. Each light shall be identified by the manufacturer's label which is to remain on the glass for the Architect's inspection.

HEAVY PLATE GLASS

Smart Beautiful Modern

THE GLASS OF A HUNDRED USES

This is an age of simplicity of design, or straight lines and sweeping curves, of steel and glass. Today, plate glass is being used in many ways undreamed of a few years ago. This multiplication of uses has sprung from a growing realization that this product is more than a mere substance to be used for glazing windows and store fronts, and for mirrors—that it is in addition a medium that can be utilized very successfully for decoration.



In the construction of Radio Acoustic Chambers and Control Rooms, Heavy Plate Glass is ideal for walls or windows

Many owners of homes, offices, banks, theatres, stores and hotels are finding that plate glass serves practical uses, better than other materials, and most important of all, lends greater beauty, dignity and a modern atmosphere to the furniture or fixtures in which it is the dominant material.

To meet this demand the PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY has revolutionized its processes to permit quantity production of heavy plate glass, which is particularly adaptable to uses of this type. It is clear and affords perfect vision. It has brilliant and mirror-like smoothness of surface which only the finest plate glass can have. It is impervious to moisture and weather, to dirt and deterioration. It fits itself into any plan or design by its very unobtrusiveness.

Uses—Book Shelves, Decorative Panels and Partitions, Shower Bath Enclosures, Bank Fixtures (Deal Plates), Glass Roofs, Glass Flooring, Porte Cochere Roofs, Skylights, Semi-enclosed Telephone Booths, Theatre Marquises, Valances, Lighting Fixtures, Radio Acoustic Chambers, Refrigerator Doors, Show Cases, Soda Fountain Counters, Aquariums, Aquatic Tanks, Bulkheads, Counter Tops, and Mausoleums.



Heavy Plate Glass is an unusually good looking and practical material for Bank Deal Plates

Quality — Regular Commercial quality.

Thickness—⅜ to 1¼ in.

Size—⅜ to ¾ in.; 72 x 160; ⅞ to 1 in.; 66 x 130; 1 to 1¼ in.; 60 x 130.

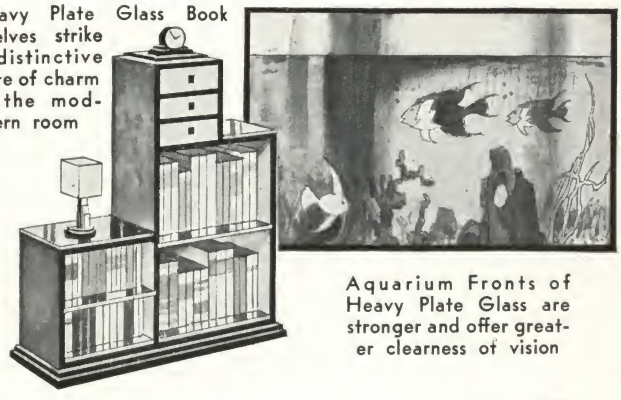
Strength—In direct proportion to thickness, as compared with ¼ in.

Specifications

To specify Heavy Plate Glass use the following paragraph:

Wherever shown on the drawings or details, glass shall be Heavy Plate Glass as manufactured by the PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY. Each light shall be identified by the manufacturer's label which is to remain on the glass for the Architect's inspection.

Heavy Plate Glass Book Shelves strike a distinctive note of charm in the modern room



Aquarium Fronts of Heavy Plate Glass are stronger and offer greater clearness of vision

For complete information, glossary of terms and U. S. Government specifications for Plate Glass refer to the index for the Plate Glass Manufacturers of America pages.

For list of warehouses and map showing warehouses and factories see back cover.

SAFETY GLASS

Multiplate Bullet Proof Plate Glass—Duplate—Duolite—Aerolite Safety Glass

Multiplate Bullet Proof Glass is a safety glass for banks which affords protection against side arms. It has all the desirable qualities of plate glass for it is made of three layers of plate glass and in addition affords positive protection against bandits' bullets. The core of this glass is a very heavy plate to which thinner plates are laminated on both sides. This gives a double resistance to shattering.



Multiplate Bullet Proof Glass is made in thicknesses from ⅞ to 1¼ in. Multiplate 1⅛ in. thick, marked Multiplate 9/8 in. has been inspected and approved by Underwriters' Laboratories for use in bandit resisting enclosures. Multiplate is also used in armored cars. The word "Multiplate" or Multiplate 9/8 in. is etched in the corner of each piece of genuine Multiplate.

Duplate—Duolite—Aerolite—Safety Glass

Duplate Safety Plate Glass is primarily intended for automobiles, and other traction vehicles. It is also used in buildings for many purposes such as elevator doors, swinging doors, display cases and machinery guards. The words Duplate Safety are etched in the corner of each piece of genuine Duplate Safety Plate Glass.

Safety Glass is also made in two lighter weights called Duolite and Aerolite. These products are designed especially for busses and aeroplanes.



For complete information, glossary of terms and for the U. S. Government specifications refer to the index for the pages of the Plate Glass Manufacturers of America.

PITTSBURGH COPPER BACK MIRRORS—GENUINE ELECTRO COPPER PLATED

Pittsburgh Copper Back Mirrors are *all purpose mirrors.* Mirrors are now obtainable, manufactured by the PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY, guaranteed against deterioration from climatic or atmospheric conditions and defective workmanship. These are electro copper plated mirrors and in case of deterioration they will be resilvered and recopper-plated free of charge.

Wherever mirrors are used—for decoration or utility, Pittsburgh Copper Back Mirrors will give *greater satisfaction.*

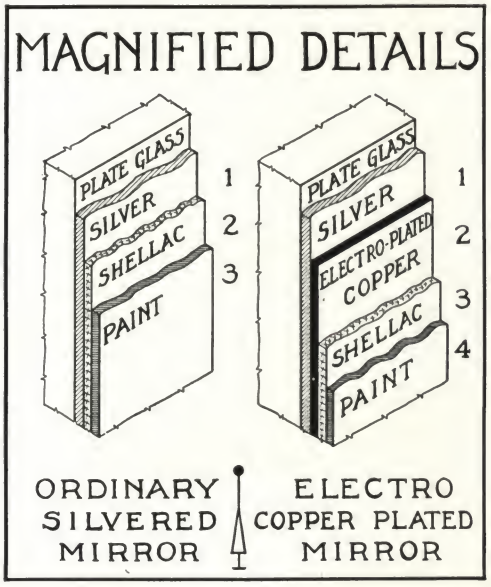
A Few of Their Many Uses

For: Doors, Walls, Lobbies, Fixtures, Furniture, Bathrooms

In: all public buildings, barber shops, beauty shops, hotels, hospitals, restaurants, residences, resort piers, stores, ships, theatres

Particularly adapted for *marine use* and for River and Lake going vessels.

Wherever an installation of lasting beauty is required, *Pittsburgh Copper Back Mirrors* are recommended—*they stay brilliant permanently.*



Method of Manufacture

Pittsburgh Copper Back Mirrors receive a double coat of silver and on this a layer of copper is electrolytically deposited, followed by an application of pure shellac and a coat of an especially prepared mirror backing paint. Mirrors fabricated by this process are impervious to the most severe climatic conditions—they are *sheathed in copper.*

General Information

A slightly higher initial cost is justified by the saving in upkeep effected through elimination of the cost of removing, resilvering and reinstalling ordinary silvered mirrors on which the silvering frequently becomes defective in a relatively short time. Pittsburgh Copper Back Mirrors do not cloud, streak or discolor and represent true economy.

Compare the magnified cross sections of the copper back mirror which is electro copper plated with the old type of silvered mirror, and note the insulating metal between the porous coating of the paint and the sensitive silver.

Specification

To insure obtaining mirrors which will be permanently of the highest quality, the following specifications should be used:

Wherever mirrors are shown on the drawing they shall be Copper Back—Genuine Electro Plated Mirrors manufactured by the PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY. Mirrors to be of the quality and thickness specified in detail on plan. All mirrors to bear the manufacturer's label until approved and accepted by the architect.

Identification

Look for the label shown at the right on all Pittsburgh Copper Back Mirrors. It is your assurance that you are installing a mirror that will outlast the other fixtures.



Sizes

Can be furnished in all sizes up to and including 70 x 144 in.



Men's Barber Shop, Famous Barr Co., St. Louis, Mo.

For list of warehouses and map showing warehouses and factories see back cover.

TAPESTRY GLASS

Tapestry Glass is an ornamental or decorative glass of unusual merit. Tapestry Glass, as the name infers, has a beautiful richness of texture. A special, exclusive process produces the surfaces of Tapestry Glass and gives them a silvery, satin-like finish, and a depth resembling fine Tapestries. Immediately beneath this gleaming surface, Tapestry Glass is perfectly clear with all the excellence of the finest Plate Glass.

Quality

Tapestry Glass has all the qualities and advantages of an opaque glass with the added features that it is translucent and semi-transparent. If you were to hold some object close against the back of a piece of Tapestry Glass, you would be surprised to find this glass transparent, almost as much so as ordinary plate glass. But move the object away—even a few inches—and the transparency disappears. At a short distance outlines are lost. And, as the object moves farther away, it disappears into scarcely more than a shadow, unless by chance a very sharp focus of light rests upon it.

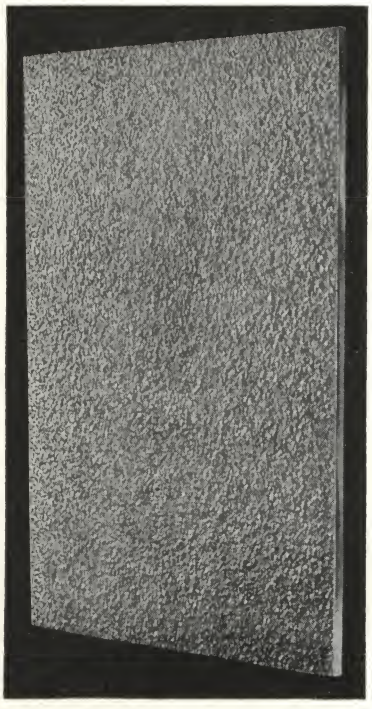
Tapestry Glass has a certain Quality perhaps best described by the adjective *alive*. When light plays on its surface or through it, Tapestry Glass becomes almost vibrant. It has a silvery sheen, unlike any glass to which the trade has ever been accustomed. A glowing depth, which transparent glass—the surface of which has been merely pressed into a pattern, of course, does not possess.

Decorative Treatment

Tapestry Glass invites many interesting, novel treatments. It may be beautifully decorated in a number of designs, sand-blasted, chipped or mitered upon the surface. Names, trade-marks, emblems and numbers also look remarkably well when executed in this manner.

Advantages

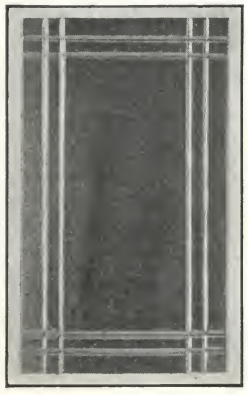
The advantages of Tapestry Glass are many and obvious. It transmits and diffuses the maximum amount of light; yet it obstructs and obscures vision. It is semi-opaque when used in office partitions, in windows or doors and is ideal for shutting out an undesirable view, without sacrificing light. In stores it may be used for side or rear windows and is also used to replace prism glass above show windows. Tapestry Glass is particularly suitable for fan lights, side lights, transoms, front doors and windows in residences. In churches, banks, fraternal organizations, offices, schools—wherever a flood of clear light is necessary and privacy desirable—Tapestry Glass should be used.



Plain Tapestry Glass



Sand-blasted Border, Clear Field



Satin Finish Miters, Clear Field

Sizes and Thickness

Tapestry Glass is made in two thicknesses 3/16 and ¼ in. in sizes up to 72 x 170 ins. It may be obtained with the Tapestry finish on both sides in either thickness, or with one surface Tapestry and one surface polished in the ¼-in. thickness. This product is designated as Polished Tapestry Glass.

Polished Tapestry Glass

Polished Tapestry Glass has one Tapestry Glass surface while the other is ground and polished with the same care as the finest Polished Plate Glass.

Polished Tapestry Glass is especially suitable for use in corridors and in exterior elevations of buildings in conjunction with Polished Plate Glass since it presents an unbroken highly polished surface, giving true reflections. The obscuring and diffusing properties are imparted by the Tapestry surface on one side of the glass.

Strength

The tensile strength of both Tapestry Glass and Polished Tapestry is equivalent to or greater than Plate Glass of equal thickness.

Specifications

To ensure obtaining genuine Tapestry Glass the following specification should be used:

All door lights, transom lights, partition lights and other openings so indicated on the plans, shall be Tapestry Glass (state whether plain or polished) manufactured by the PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY. Glass shall be glazed in the best approved manner and left whole upon completion of the job. Each light shall be identified by the manufacturer's label which is to remain on the glass for the architect's inspection.

Samples, Information, Etc.

Complete information and samples of Tapestry Glass may be obtained from any warehouse of the PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY, conveniently located in all the principal cities of the United States. A catalogue fully describing both Tapestry Glass and Polished Tapestry Glass and their many and varied uses will be furnished architects, contractors, etc., upon request.

For complete information, glossary of terms and U. S. Government specifications for Plate Glass refer to the index for the Plate Glass Manufacturers of America pages.

For list of warehouses and map showing warehouses and factories see back cover.

EASYSET METAL STORE FRONT CONSTRUCTION

EASYSET STORE FRONTS

Products

Also Awning Covers, Kick Plates, Thresholds, Special Mouldings, Show Case Doors, Grilles, Ornamental Store Front Construction and "H" (Heavyweight) Store Front Construction.

Modern Design

The lineation of Easyset construction is modern, though not extreme. Sharp contrasts in light and shadow are obtained through definite and angular mouldings. Absence of superfluous material and embellishment lends to each unit the desirable qualities of distinction and grace. Though amply strong, glass-holding members are reduced to minimum size, thus providing a setting that is unobtrusive to the display of merchandise.

Simple Construction

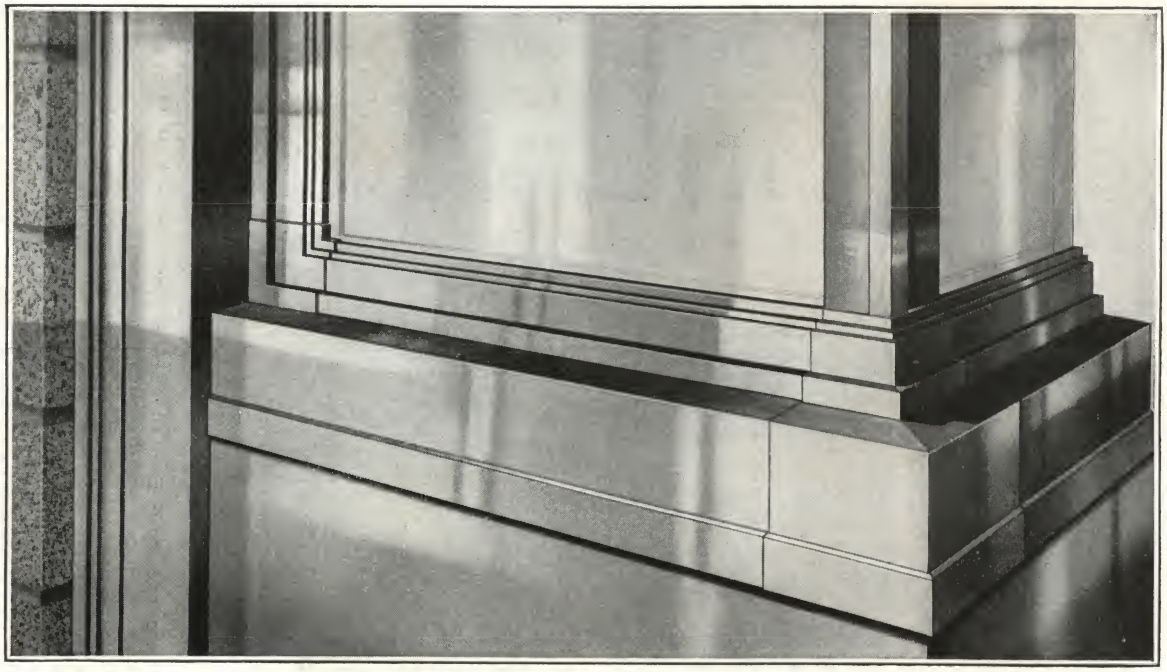
Wherever possible, metal coverings are made to conform to wood cores of standard sizes, thus reducing costs and installation difficulties. With added improvements, the original principle of uniting face and back members has been maintained.

True to name, Easyset Store Fronts are easily and quickly installed.

Easyset "H" construction is made from heavier gauge metal than that used in the regular construction. Ultra-smart in effect, it is suitable for the finest shops on the street. Contours are shown on the opposite page.

Catalogue and Full Size Details

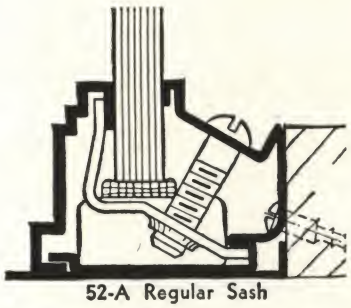
Our 32-page catalogue "M" shows the complete Easyset System of Metal Store Fronts, with illustrations and details of the various members. Write for your copy. A portfolio of full size working details will be included for the asking. "Modern Store Fronts by Easyset" is a free portfolio of some outstanding installations of recent date. This is file-size and bears the A. I. A. file number, the same as the brochures mentioned above.



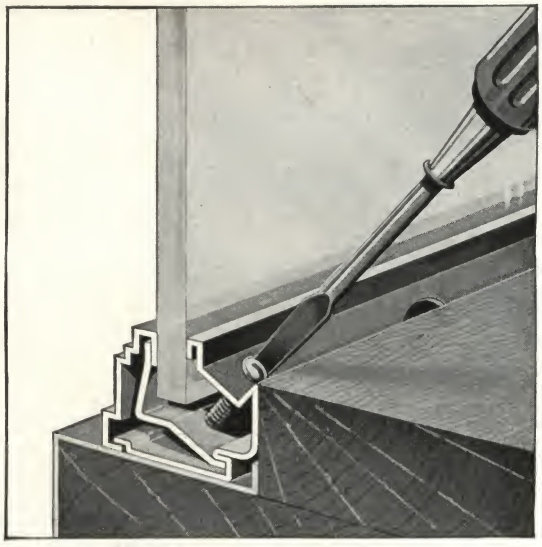
Modern Lines Are Exemplified in New "Easyset" Units

The sharp, clean-cut lines of this construction make it extremely desirable for the modern shops

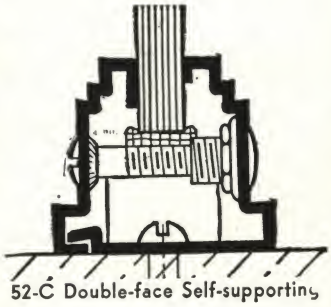
For list of warehouses and map showing warehouses and factories see back cover.



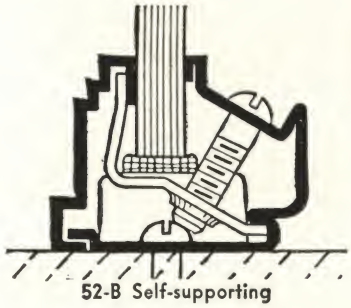
52-A Regular Sash



Method of Adjusting Sash from the Inside



52-C Double-face Self-supporting



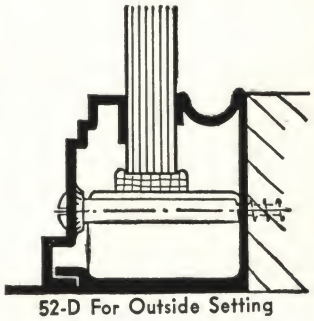
52-B Self-supporting

"EASYSET" SASH AND BARS

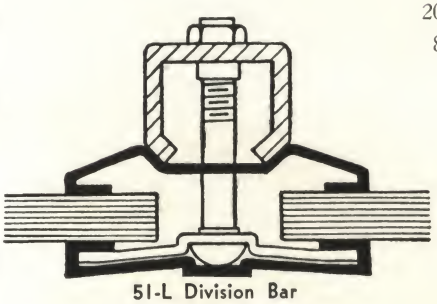
(Full Size Details)

Made of solid bronze or aluminum alloy in the following finishes (specify by number):

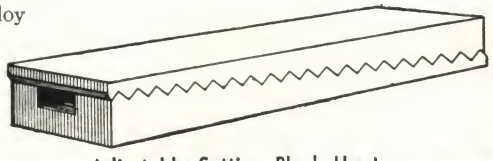
17—Satin Bronze
20—Unfinished Bronze
8—Polished Bronze
9—Light Statuary on Bronze
21—Dark Statuary on Bronze
18—Polished Aluminum Alloy
19—Satin Aluminum Alloy



52-D For Outside Setting



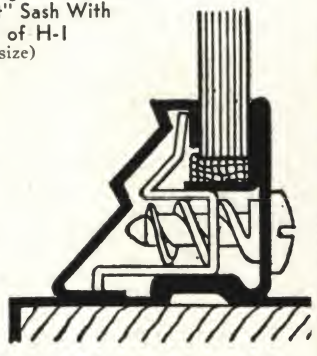
51-L Division Bar



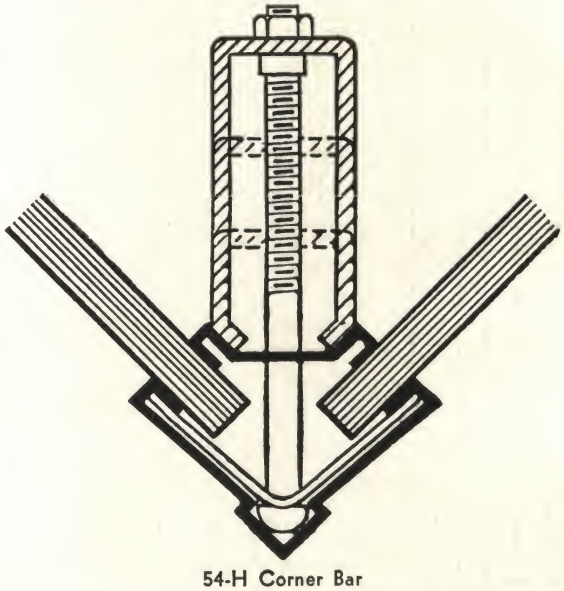
Adjustable Setting Block Used on All "Easyset" Sash With Exception of H-1
(Actual size)

"H" Construction

Designed for architects desiring a slightly heavier construction. Modern in treatment, the entire assembly has an appearance of unity and distinction worthy of the finest store front installation. Write for complete full size details of "H" construction.

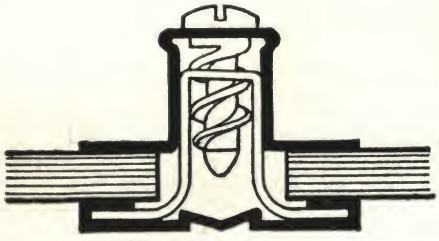


H-1 Sash



54-H Corner Bar

Also showing in dotted lines Light (L), Medium (M) stiffeners as used on all bars, with the exception of "H" Construction members. Also furnished with special reinforcing member if specified. (Specify by letter)



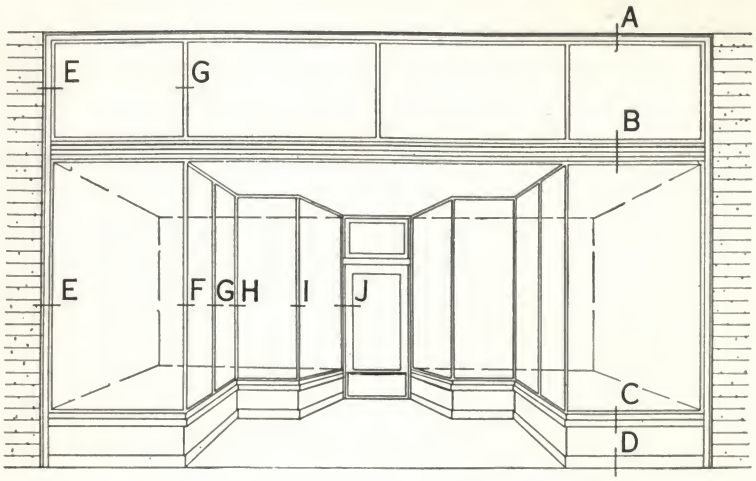
H-3 Division Bar



H-2 Corner Bar

(Special stiffeners furnished for these bars if specified.)

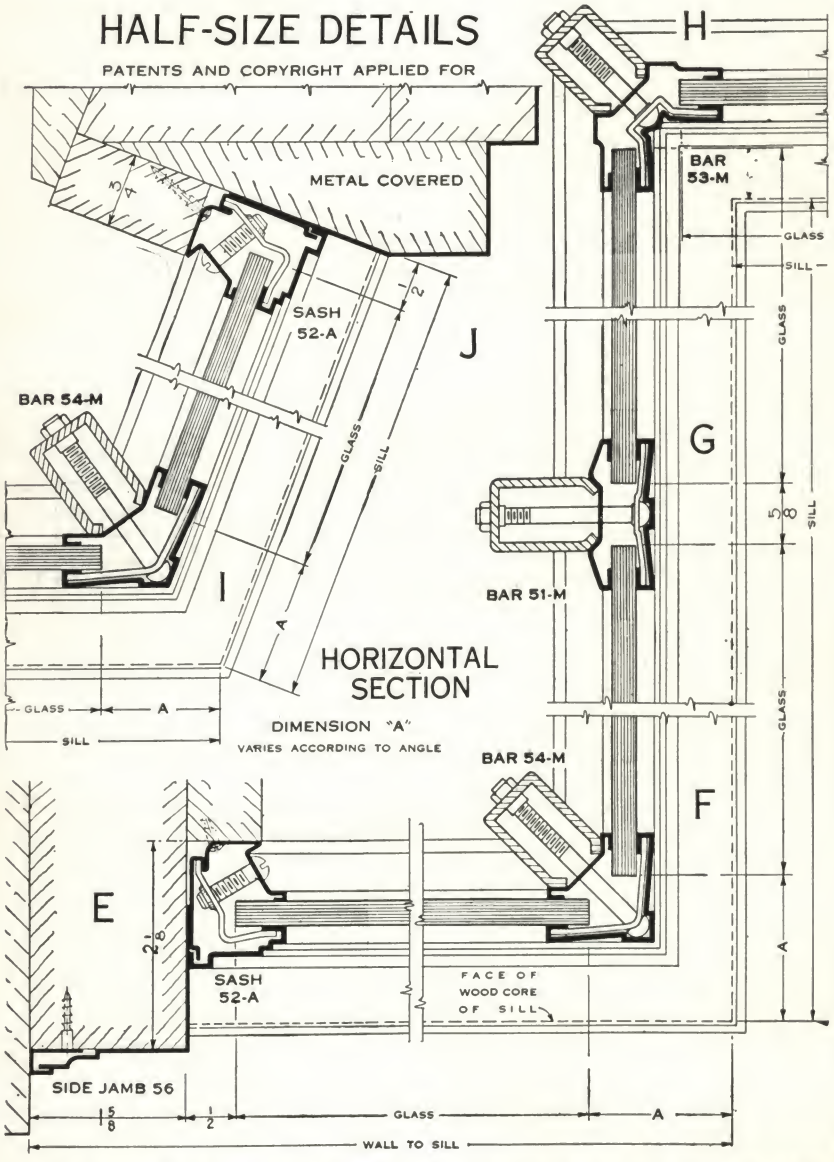
For list of warehouses and map showing warehouses and factories see back cover.

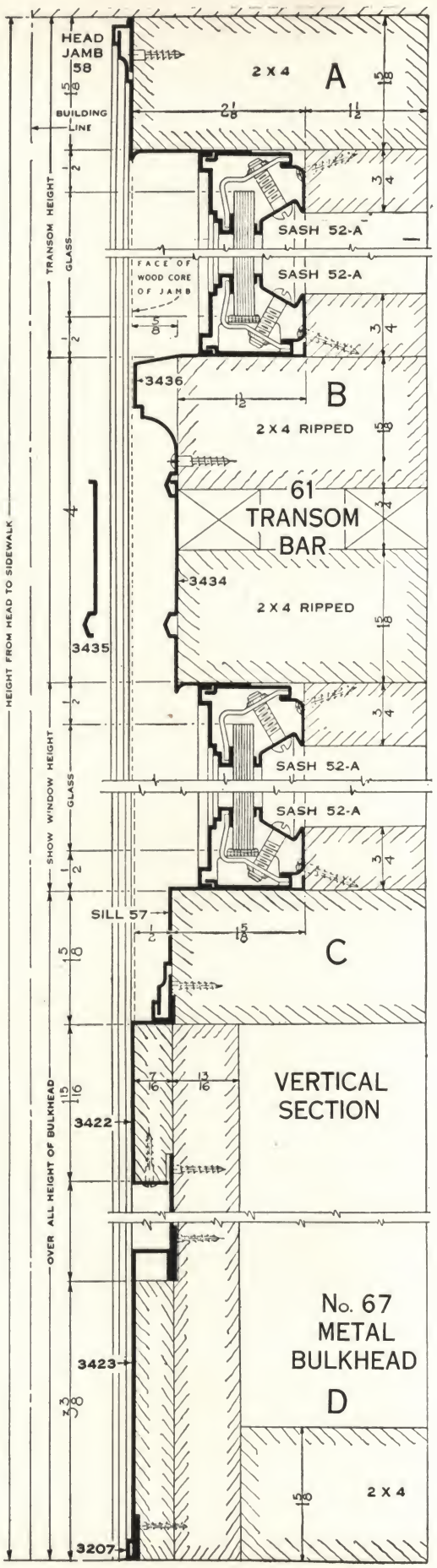


Note: Keyed elevation shows position of various members detailed on this page. Light stiffener is used at "G" in transom.

A Complete "Easyset" Store Front

The accompanying details show manner of building a typical "Easyset" Store Front. A diversity of treatment is possible with "Easyset" members. Our services are at your disposal when designing a store front.





For list of warehouses and map showing warehouses and factories see back cover.

CARRARA STRUCTURAL GLASS

Carrara is a Structural Glass having advantages not possessed by other similar materials. It is cast in flat slabs, and has as one of its chief characteristics a mechanically ground and polished surface. A glass to which minerals have been added to impart a permanent color and other desirable properties, such as low expansion, strength and resistance to thermal shock.

After Carrara is cast and comes from the annealing lehr it has a hard glossy surface which is known as "Firepolished". A large amount of Structural Glass is shipped without further finishing, but Carrara goes through another important operation of grinding and polishing for several reasons.

First: This accounts for the fact that Carrara is flat as only ground and polished Structural Glass can be flat. A satisfactory installation will never result from the use of warped glass. For the same reason the surface of Carrara shows no ripple or waves. Reflections are clear and undistorted.

Second: When any Structural Glass is rolled and left in the firepolished state, it has a chilled upper crust or skin which has a different structure from the body of the slab. Uneven stresses are set up which often cause breakage. In Carrara you receive only the uniform center core since the original surface has been removed.

Third: The surface imparted to firepolished Structural Glass in the manufacture is shiny, uninteresting and without any depth or richness, and not the true color of the slab. By removing this surface, the true uniform color is brought out, which, together with the finer texture developed by the mechanical grinding and polishing operation, produces a finish not approached by any competitive material. A mechanical grinding and polishing operation is the only practical method by which slabs polished on both sides may be obtained. This is a very definite advantage in certain types of toilet room work.



1 1/32-In. Carrara Ashlar Wainscoting with Carrara Stiles and Partitions

Colors

Carrara colors are popular ones—soft and pleasing. Therefore, they may be used together to make harmonious combinations. Carrara colors are not the result of chance. They are permanent and uniform. Carrara may be obtained in Ivory and Jade, and also Black and White.

Thicknesses and Finish

All colors of Carrara are made in the following thicknesses: 11/32, 7/16, 3/4, 7/8 and 1 1/4 ins., and in addition Black is also made in 1/4-in. thickness, a useful size for glazing obscure windows or spandrels. These thicknesses are all made polished on one side, and in addition 7/8 and 1 1/4-in. thicknesses may be obtained with polished finish on both sides. When polished one side material is furnished, the reverse side is flat, but has a more or less rough texture or markings made by the table on which it is cast. Carrara can also be furnished with a honed finish, which is a satin-like finish obtained before the final polishing operation has been completed. This finish has a particular application where Carrara is used for deal plates, or any place where it is subject to hard wear. A honed finish does not change its character when subject to constant wear.

Laminated Carrara

There are many uses for Carrara made up in a laminated form, and for this reason we have developed a method of lamination at the factory by the use of which the slabs are permanently cemented together under heat and pressure, so that when the completed slab is shipped from the factory, it is handled and set in exactly the same manner as a single solid slab. This method is not to be confused with the practice of building up or cementing the pieces together in the field. The laminated slab forms the finest type of toilet partitions. The laminated method also permits building up odd shapes, making extra heavy counters and table tops, and also combining the various colors.

Advantages

For use in toilet rooms, bath rooms, kitchens, or any location where decorative values and sanitation are desirable, Carrara has decided advantages over competitive materials, which cannot be overlooked. Unlike natural stone and marbles, Carrara will not absorb liquids or odors, so that an installation where it has been used is always clean and odorless. Carrara never loses its finely polished finish. This is not true of other materials. After years of service, a Carrara toilet room or bathroom has exactly the same appearance as when installed. Carrara does not craze or become discolored. For example, in a shower, water having a high iron content will never stain it. Carrara can be set in large slabs with a minimum number of joints, and those few joints are hair-lines, leaving almost no place for lodging of dirt. Carrara is easy to clean. A damp cloth is usually the only cleaning agent required. In large installations there is a distinct monetary saving effected by the small amount of cleansing preparation needed. Carrara is strong and durable. Its structure is uniform and homogeneous. There are no veins or hard spots in it.

Decoration

Carrara is one of the finest mediums for expressing the modern trend of decoration, especially that type where straight lines and flat surfaces predominate. There is no waviness or distortion in Carrara. Its fine mirror-like surface may be decorated in innumerable ways. It may be sandblasted in different tones and shadings, and almost any design may be followed, no matter how intricate. It may be sandblasted deep enough to represent carving, and if desirable, gold and silver and colors may be applied.

Uses

The modern bathroom, kitchen, restaurant, cafeteria, store, theatre and soda fountain—wherever beauty, permanence and sanitary value are desirable, offer numberless opportunities for using Carrara. For public toilet rooms, shower rooms, barber shops, laboratories, dairies, bakeries, confectioners—there are endless uses for this sanitary, permanent structural material.

Wainscoting	Store Fronts	Table tops
Shower compartments	Counters	Deal Plates
Toilet compartments	Bank desks	Laboratory equipment
Base	Decorative paneling	Refrigerator linings
Ceilings	Switch boards	Bread oven covering
Bulkheads	Shelves	Scale tops
	Window stools	

Carrara For Store Fronts

Carrara has a structure that has been developed to meet the requirements of outdoor use. It will not lose its polish or change color as so many other similar materials do.

The ground and polished finish is dignified. There is no waviness or warping to mar the design. The expansion from heat is lower than most comparable materials. The coefficient of expansion is only .0000077. When you specify Carrara, you receive a material that is structurally sound.

SUGGESTED SPECIFICATIONS

Structural Glass

This contractor is to furnish all labor, material, equipment and service necessary for properly installing all Structural Glass as indicated on the drawings.

All Structural Glass shall be Carrara as made by the PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY of size and thickness indicated on the drawings. Finish of face side and all exposed edges to be polished.

For list of warehouses and map showing warehouses and factories see back cover.

Contractor shall verify all dimensions at building, prepare shop drawings and furnish the architect with three sets of prints for approval. Doors, equipment and all hardware not necessary for erection of Structural Glass will be furnished and installed by other contractors.

Other contractors will prepare walls, furnish and set wood grounds—also wood blocks for fixtures.

The polished finish will be obtained by grinding the surface until a true plane is produced and then mechanically polishing it to a high lustre. Installation will be made according to the best standard erection practice and to the satisfaction of the architect.

All pieces shall be set plumb and true and with even flush joints which shall be filled with an approved type of pointing compound.

This contractor shall do all cutting and drilling of Carrara for other contractors provided they furnish him with accurate layouts so that it may be done at the factory.

At the completion of his work, this contractor shall remove all rubbish and carefully clean the Carrara and leave it in a satisfactory condition.

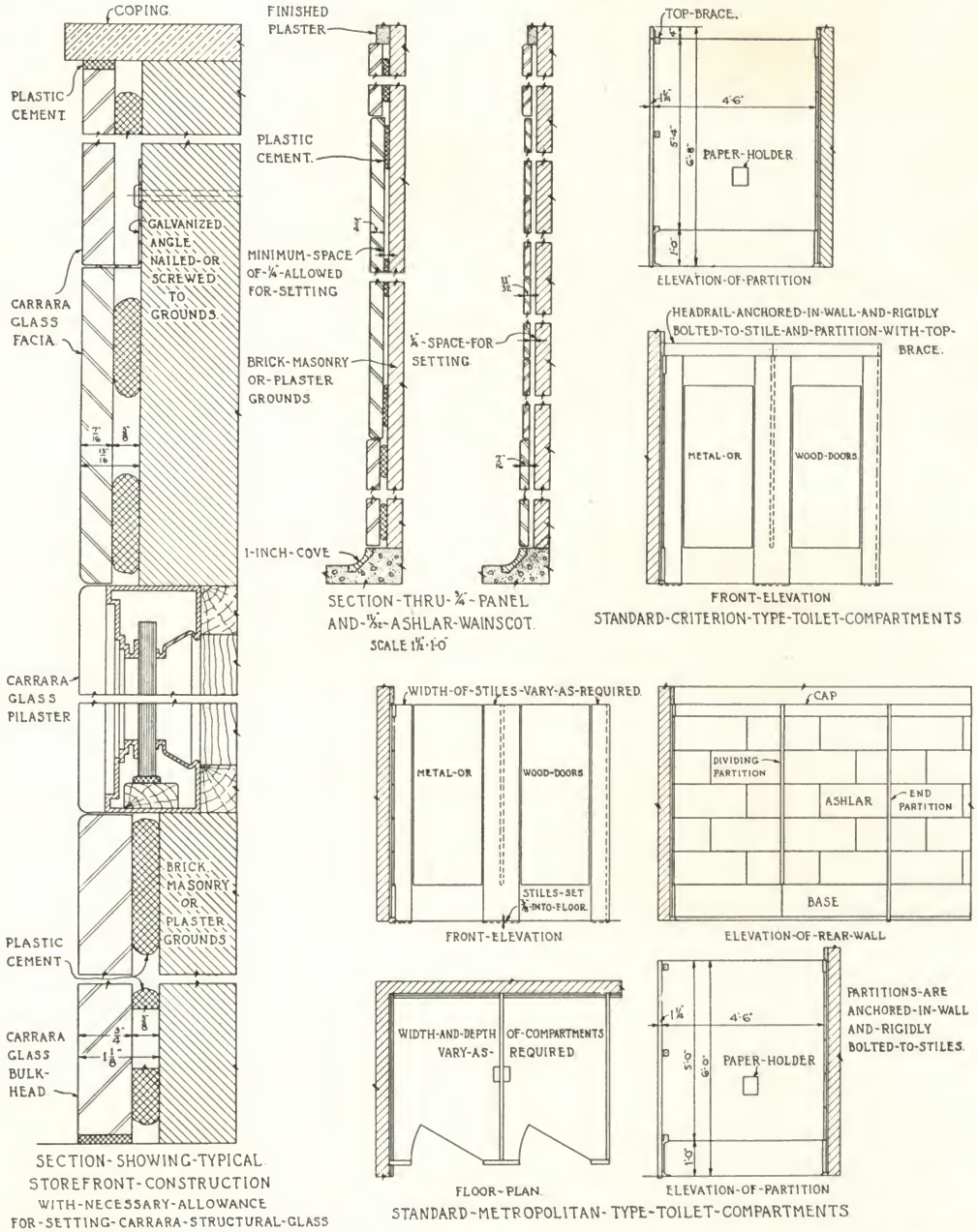
Installation

Carrara is easy to install. It is handled similarly to marble. To insure installations being made according to our standards, we maintain our crews of experienced marble setters.

Carrara may be installed over any hard, firm wall surface, but an allowance should be made of 1 to 1¼ ins. from the face of the glass to the wall to provide space for setting.

In the case of ashlar wall treatment, where small pieces are used, we recommend setting with our plastic cement, which bonds permanently with the glass and the wall—yet allows for settling, shrinkage and expansion.

We provide all hardware necessary for the erection of our material, and will have the slabs drilled for any hardware or fixtures which we do not supply, such as hinges, strikes, etc., provided we are furnished their location and dimensions, so that the drilling may be done at the factory.



TYPE AND THICKNESS OF CARRARA RECOMMENDED FOR VARIOUS MEMBERS

Wainscot, Panel	¾ in.	Counter Tops	1¼ in.	Lintel	1¼ in.	Stiles	1¼ in.
Partitions, Solid	⅞ in.	Bulkheads	¾ in.	Cap	7/16 in.	Ceiling	1 1/32 in.
Partitions, laminated	¾ in.	Base	7/16 in.	Door and Window Trim	⅞ in.	Shower Seat	1¼ in.
Wainscot, Ashlar	1 1/32 in.	Store Fronts	7/16 in.			Deal Plates	⅞ in.

For list of warehouses and map showing warehouses and factories see back cover.



HERE IS A BATHROOM which can truthfully be said to have a personality of its own. Its walls of Ivory and Jade Carrara lend it a note of restrained elegance and individuality which harmonize with the appointments of the most pretentious home. Yet such an installation of Carrara is well within the means of the average home-owner. Bathrooms done in Carrara Glass have become deservedly popular in modern residences. This durable, attractive structural material is also perfectly suited for use in the creation of beautiful, sanitary kitchens in the homes of today.





JADE



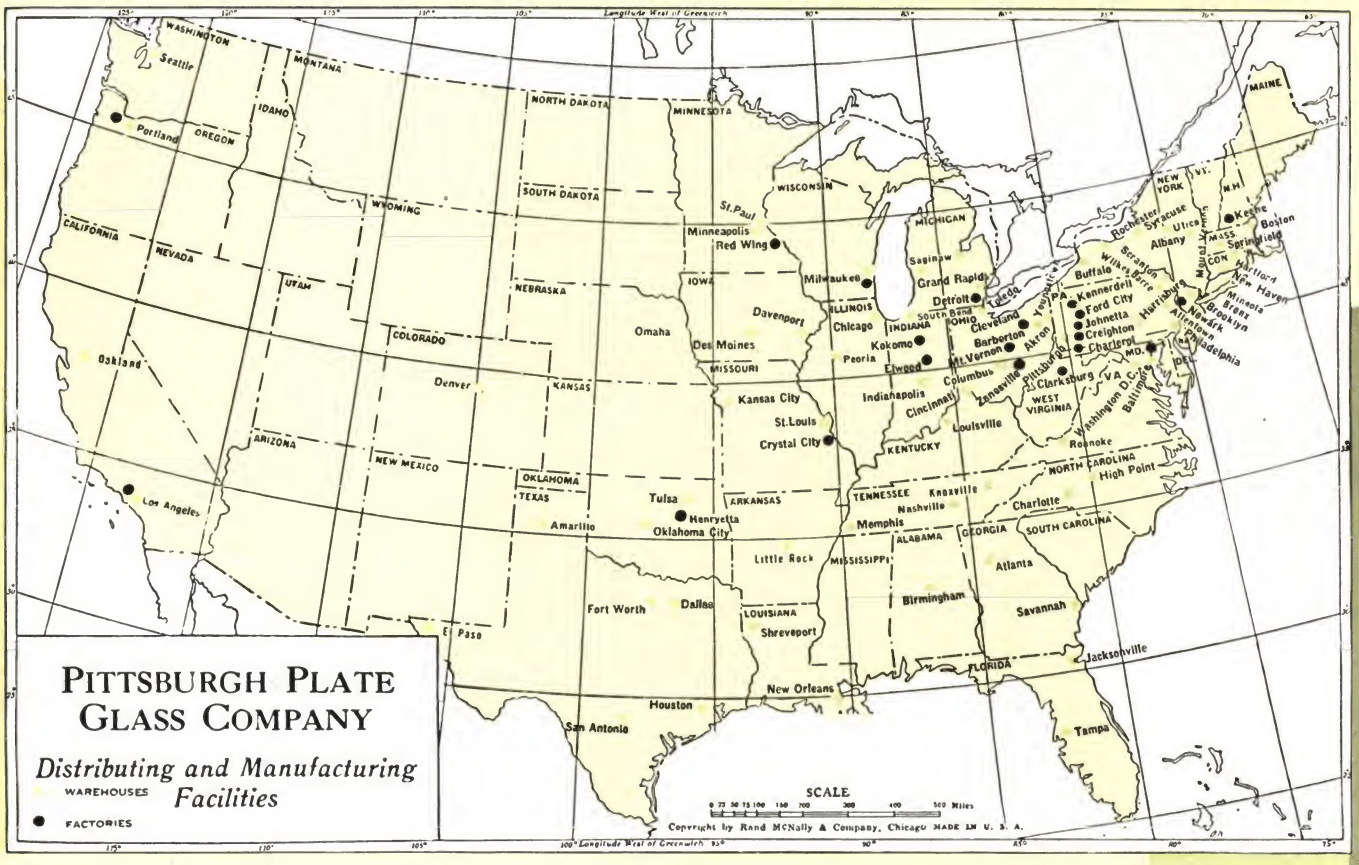
BLACK

IVORY

WHITE

CARRARA GLASS is now available in four attractive shades — Jade, Ivory, Black and White. The color blocks above show the four types of Carrara. Combinations of these colors may be used in accordance with individual tastes, and it is also possible to obtain laminated Carrara Glass — as illustrated at the right. Laminated Carrara consists of different colors of Carrara cemented firmly together.





AKRON, Ohio
101 Lincoln Street

ALBANY, N. Y.
N. Ferry St., East of B'way

ALLENTOWN, Pa.
827 North 12th Street

AMARILLO, Tex.
Thirteenth and Grant Streets

ATLANTA, Ga.
180 Alabama Street, S. W.

BALTIMORE, Md.
8-12 S. Paca Street

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
2nd and 29th Streets

BOSTON, Mass.
300-316 Babcock Street

BRONX, N. Y.
144th and Exterior Streets

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Jay, Water & Plymouth Sts.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
101-107 Seneca Street

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
214-216 East 6th Street

CHICAGO, Ill.
431-451 St. Clair Street

CINCINNATI, Ohio
B'way, Court & Eggleston

CLEVELAND, Ohio
3849 Hamilton Avenue

COLUMBUS, Ohio
133-135 East Spring Street

DALLAS, Texas
Sante Fe Terminal Bldg.

DAVENPORT, Iowa
414-428 Scott Street

DENVER, Colo.
Broadway at Market

DES MOINES, Iowa
108 East 4th Street

DETROIT, Mich.
Hamilton & Holden Aves.

EL PASO, Texas
1100-06 Overland Street

FORT WORTH, Texas
321-323 S. Main Street

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.
21-23 S. Ionia Avenue

HARRISBURG, Pa.
17th and Brookwood Sts.

HARTFORD, Conn.
38-40 Chapel Street

HIGH POINT, N. C.
431 Hamilton Street

HOUSTON, Texas
Crawford & Commerce Sts.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.
1915 Madison Avenue

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.
1530 W. Beaver Street

KANSAS CITY, Mo.
5th and Wyandotte Streets

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.
203-211 Humes Street

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.
Foot of Scott Street

LOS ANGELES, Cal.*
P O Box S, Florence Branch

LOUISVILLE, Ky.
16th and Main Streets

MEMPHIS, Tenn.
435 Madison Avenue

MILWAUKEE, Wis.
816-820 North Market St.

MINEOLA, N. Y.
49 Windsor Avenue

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.
616-628 South Third Street

MT. VERNON, N. Y.
556-562 S. Fulton Avenue

NASHVILLE, Tenn.
Grundy St. and 11th Ave.

NEWARK, N. J.
Elizabeth Ave. & Peddie St.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.
26 Mill Street

NEW ORLEANS, La.
314 Girod Street

OAKLAND, Cal.*
1125 Castro St., Corner 12th

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.
101-103 E. California Ave.

OMAHA, Neb.
14th and Jones Streets

PEORIA, Ill.
913-917 S. Washington St.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
Box 6860
16th and Indiana Avenue
(N. Philadelphia Station)

PITTSBURGH, Pa.
632-642 Duquesne Way

PORTLAND, Ore.*
184 Second Street

ROANOKE, Va.
14-24 Pleasant Avenue, S.E.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
149-153 State Street

SAGINAW, Mich.
Fitzhugh and Water Streets

SAN ANTONIO, Texas
1420-1426 S. Alamo Street

SAVANNAH, Ga.
Central of Georgia Term'ls

SCRANTON, Pa.
Wyoming Ave. at New St.

SEATTLE, Wash.*
316 Westlake Avenue, N.

SHREVEPORT, La.
Fannin and Commerce Sts.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.
1138-1140 S. Lafayette St.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.
126 Liberty Street

ST. LOUIS, Mo.
3900 Chouteau Avenue

ST. PAUL, Minn.
459-461 Jackson Street

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
433-435 South West Street

TAMPA, Fla.
1006-1008 Ashley Street

TOLEDO, Ohio
2410-2416 Albion Street

TULSA, Okla.
Detroit and Archer Streets

UTICA, N. Y.
615 Eagle Street

WASHINGTON, D. C.
4th and Channing Sts., N. E.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa.
54 Scott Street

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio
214-218 East Boardman St.

** Serving the trade in Paint Department items only.*